For Soldier Summit File

CEDAR FORT

By legislative act and approved by Brigham Young in 1856, the inhabitants of Cedar Valley were organized as a county out of Utah Territory, with Cedar Valley as the county seat.

The area was evacuated twice during and after the Walker War, at which time most of the settlers moved to Lehi.

Cedar Valley is bordered on the North by low hills, known as Tickville Hills. It is bordered on the west by the Oquirrh Mountains and Rush Valley. On the south by East Tintic Mountains and on the East by the low Lake mountains. The valley is about 30 miles long and about 6 miles wide, running north and south.

August 8, 1854 a tragic incident took place; two teen-age boys went to Pole Canyon for a load of poles, and were killed by Indians. Their mutilated bodies were found early the next day.

David K. Craft was constable at the time and he with others talked to friendly Indians, and got them to get the Indians who murdered the boys. Mr. Craft then took them to Salt Lake City where they were tried and convicted and later hanged.

John Samson Hacking settled at Cedar Fort in 1856. Through hostile Indians and Johnston's Army the settlers were compelled to move three different times. One night when it was storming very badly an Indian Chief came to their home and was given shelter for the night.

Sometime later Mr. Hacking, his wife, and their ten month old son were going to get poles from Pole Canyon, in the hills west of Cedar Valley. They were held up by a band of Indians demanding food. They only had one loaf of bread and about two pounds of flour to last while they were gathering poles. The bread was given to the Indians but Mrs. Hacking would not give up the flour, and struck an Indian's hand with a bull whip when he reached for it. The Indians took out arrows to kill them but the chief came along and sent them away grumbling. The oxen however had been probed with arrows and became uncontrolable. They ran for some distance down the rough road. 8, pp. 283-86

FAIRFIELD

One day in the early "fifties" soon after Salt Lake Valley was settled, men were sent out to look for places to make towns. Among these scouts was Amos Fielding. They found water and some decided this should be their home. Three Carson brothers, William Beardshaw and John Clegg settled near the spring. The townsite was laid out and named Fairfield in honor of Amos Fielding who selected the place.

Tintic War

Indians------Before the white man moved into the valley it was the home of the Tintic Tribe of Indians and was ruled over by White Elk as their chief. This tribe of Indians was very ferocious and hated the whites. But they were indeed a picturesque group of people. White Elk was a very brave Indian with flashing black eyes, and two long braids of black hair, which hung down in front of his shoulders. A sharp tomahawk hung at his belt, and always he had a little Indian boy along to carry his bow and a quiver full of arrows.

One day White Elk walked boldly into town and presented the person in charge with a bunch of arrows with a dead rattle snake attached. This was the Indians' way of declaring war. That night the people saw dozens of gleaming south of town. White Elk was ready to strike and his braves were ready for the kill. A posse rode out to arrest some Indians causing trouble and suddenly shots rang out and George Carson was killed. He fell from his horse and the Indians headed pell-mell for the dense cave banks near Utah Lake. Here White Elk made the mistake of his life. He and his band started across the frozen lake. When about a third of the way across the ice began to break and there was no turning back, for the posse had reached the lake shore. They saw him go down waving his tomahawk in defiance as he headed for the Happy Hunting Grounds. Thus ended the Tintic War so far as Fairfield was concerned. Other members of his tribe did attack other places but to Fairfield goes credit for putting an end to the wild old chief.

The people were happy to be free of Indian worries but there was much sadness for nearly a hundred white men were killed including two of the first settlers George and Washington Carson. 8, pp. 261-62.

For social life pioneers sometimes had husking bees. They raised plenty of corn and were good huskers. They were kept busy trying to get the most perfect ear by night time.

Another form of enjoyment was the candy pulls. Of course there was no sugar and they could not afford to send 1,200 miles for it, so they took sugar cane and from it made molasses, which made very good candy.

When dancing they lighted the hall with kerosene lamps, fiddles played, boot heels stomped, and the Virginia Reel was the most popular dance at that time. 8, p. 162.

(The old two story Fairfield hotel and amusement hall)
(is still standing and that, along with a visit to the spring)
(and monuments makes a nice field trip for any class.)

When Johnstons army was settled they named their camp "Camp Floyd" in honor of the Secretary of State under President Buchanan.

The first school house was built of mud and stood just in front of the present school house. It had no stove, just a fireplace. The teacher was a stern man with a long ruler. School started in the fall when the snows came and ended in the spring when the snows melted. The only things taught were the 3 Rs

Today there are 12 flowing wells in Fairfield.
The oldest Newspaper in Utah is Deseret News, but next oldest was published in Fairfield, & was called "The Valley Lore". Wm Snyder

Snyder, a German fellow, was the printer.

An overland stage station was operated from 1859 to 1868; and a pony express station from April 1860 to October 1861

In 1855 Fairfield was settled by John Carson, William Carson, David Carson, William Beardshall, and John Clegg.

In 1860 the population, including soldiers, was 7,000, this being Utah's third largest city. 8, p. 261-266.